may, therefore, be taken up under the Act. However, private sector enterprises are not involved in the process of providing employment under the Act.

Final list of BPL families in Rajasthan

1802. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) by when the final list of BPL are likely to be published in Rajasthan;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints regarding anomalies in the said lists;

(c) if so, the measures taken to sort out such anomalies;

(d) whether the number of BPL families in Rajasthan has increased or decreased; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAGHU VANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (e) The Government of Rajasthan have finalized the New BPL list for the State on the basis of BPL Census, 2002 after getting it approved by the Gram Sabha/Ward Sabha and already posted it on the portal *http: bpl2002.raj.nic.in*. In order to remove the anomalies if any, and to redress the public grievances, a provision of two-stage appeal mechanism has already been provided in the guidelines. Any person having objection to the new BPL list, can file the first appeal with the Tehsildar/SDM as the case may be and the second and the final appeal can be filed with the Collector. A large number of objections were raised by the people which has been disposed off through this mechanism. On the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, a provision has been made to allow new names to be added and ineligible names deleted from the BPL list on a continuous basis during the period to which the list applies. The State Government had also issued directions to the District Collectors for *suo moto* verification of the BPL list where variation is more than 30% as compared to earlier BPL list of 1997.

The number and proportion of people living Below the Poverty Line in the country and in a State is estimated by the Planning Commission which is the official Poverty Estimates. However, through the BPL Census, the exercise is carried out only to identify the BPL rural households who could be assisted under the programmes of this Ministry. For BPL Census 2002 the States were given option to identify the number of BPL households which may be equal to the Poverty Estimates of 1999-2000 or the Adjusted Share whichever is higher and another 10% flexibility was given to account for transient poor.

Safe drinking water under B.N.P.

1803. SHRI EKANATH K. THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that very little has been done in the Government's ambitious Bharat Nirman Programme to provide sources of safe drinking water to all

rural habitations as except for the States like Gujarat, Mizoram, Tamil Nadu and UT of Puducherry, most others have failed to achieve the targets that were set for them;

(b) whether it is also a fact that of the 1,95,813 habitations identified in 2005 as having water sources contaminated by chemicals, only 9,754 (about 5 per cent) have been provided safe alternatives; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to make the programme a success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) to (c) Under Bharat Nirman, targets have been set for all States for four years, from 2005-06 to 2008-09 to cover 55067 uncovered habitations, 3,31,604 habitations which have slipped back from full coverage and 2,16,968 habitations which have water quality problems. Target for each year to a State is set taking into account the coverage in the previous year, and any backlog is added for the forthcoming year. This ensures that the overall targets for Bharat Nirman period are met.

As regards quality affected habitation, the States have reported coverage of 4550 habitations during 2005-06 and 5330 habitations during 2006-07. During 2006-07, another 23790 habitations have been sanctioned with projects, with the remaining such habitations being addressed in 2007-08 and 2008-09. In order to achieve these target, the States have been suggested to adopt cost-effective local solutions through ground water recharge for in-situ dilution of contaminants, surface water harvesting structures like village ponds, Ooranies and roof-top rainwater harvesting structures. Cost effective Stand-alone systems are also to be adopted by the States with proper sludge/wastewater disposal. States have been specifically advised to prioritize addressing arsenic and fluoride problems as these contaminants cause long lasting ill-effects on human health.

Increase in coverage under rural sanitation

1804. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the next five years, the rural sanitation coverage will increase from 22 per cent to 44 per cent;

(b) if so, whether an intensive campaign is being launched (i) emphasizing on transforming behaviour rather than achieving targets, (ii) embedding socio engineering of the closet into rural people's mind, and (iii) adequately explaining the rationale behind constructing toilets rather than officials coercing people to do so; and

(c) time-frame to achieve 100 per cent rural sanitation coverage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) Yes Sir. Census 2001 figures show that only about 22% rural households had toilets. In 2007, after five years and with the